

KROUTIL, M.; VENDER, M.

Enthalphy diagram of the water-hydrogen peroxide system.  
Chem prum 14 no.8:412-415 Ag '64.

1. Chemicke zavody National Enterprise, Sokolov.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and  
Their Application. Carbohydrates and Refinement.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 44766.

Author : Vender Milan.

Inst : \_\_\_\_\_

Title : Use of Triangular Diagrams for Some Computations  
in the Production of Sugar.

Orig Pub: Listy cukrovarn., 1956, 72, No 6, 140-143.

Abstract: Description of fundamentals of calculations for  
the system sugar - non-sugars - water. Examples  
are given of the use of the diagram in calculating  
the yield of crystalline sugar from massecuite,  
and of the amount of water required for slurring  
the second crop. It is shown that in comparison

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Their Application. Carbohydrates and Refinement.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 44766.

with the conventional computation method the  
graphic method is rapid, simple, and sufficiently  
accurate.

Card : 2/2

VENDER, M.

"Calculation of minimum consumption of fresh solvent in multiple extraction. In English.

p. 697 (Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, Sbornik Chekhoslovatskikh Khimicheskikh Rabot) Vol. 22, no. 3, June 1957  
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

YUGOSLAVIA/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Physics of Polymers.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 3, 1960, 5942

Author : Vene, N., Mohorcic, G.

Inst : Viscosity and Light Scattering of Solutions of Polyac-

Title : naphthylene

Orig Pub : Pepts J. Stefan Inst., 1958, 5, 71-79

Abstract : Measurements have been made in solutions of polyacenaphthylene in tetrahydrofuran of the viscosity  $[\eta]$  in the concentration region from  $6 \times 10^{-4}$  to  $60 \times 10^{-4}$  g/cm<sup>3</sup> at  $20.00 \pm 0.01^\circ$  C and the light scattering was measured at concentrations  $10^{-5}$  --  $40 \times 10^{-5}$  g/cm<sup>3</sup> at  $20^\circ$  C. The constants are obtained in the equations  $[\eta] = kM^a$ ;  $[\eta] = \frac{4R^3}{M}$ ;  $R^2 = aM + b$ , where  $M$  is the molecular weight and  $k$  and  $a$  are constants,  $R^2$  is the average value of the square of the distance between the ends of the molecules, and  $\frac{b}{M}$  is a constant independent of the concentration and

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YUGOSLAVIA/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Physics of Polymers.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 3, 1960, 5942

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temperature for all flexible linear polymers. It is shown that the polycenaphthylene behaves in a solution like chain molecules with side groups of the polystyrol type. Bibliography, 20 titles. -- T.V. Zakharova

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- 52 -

L 39721-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GD-2

ACC NR: AP6007596

SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/66/000/002/0023/0024

AUTHOR: Vender, B. M. (Engineer); Kuz'mitskiy, V. A.; Lukin, O. P.

ORG: none

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B

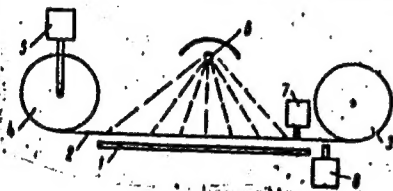
TITLE: Small-size rear-lighted punch-type recorder 25

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 2, 1966, 23-24

TOPIC TAGS: data recording, signal recording, electronic equipment

ABSTRACT: A step-advancing paper-strip device is suggested for recording various control signals, such as those checking operable conditions of equipment, etc.

A coordinate raster is printed on the face of transparent screen 1 (see figure); 10-cm wide paper (or metal) strip 2 is stepwise advanced by reels 3 and 4 driven by motor 5. Lamp 6 illuminates the strip where puncher 7 makes holes at definite time moments in (vertical) positions corresponding to the monitored circuits or their conditions. Small printer 8 may supply additional information at the time of punching. The recorder with 5-min steps is proposed for signaling electronic equipment faults, etc. Orig. art.



has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none  
Card 1/1

UUC: 621.087.353

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VENDER, M.

USSR  
CZECH

2551. Determination of pectin in rigid products.  
M. Vender (1959) J. Food Sci. 24: 11-15. Refs.  
1. Abstract No. 7181. Pectin is  
determined by the CO<sub>2</sub> formed when it is  
heated with acids (reaction of pectin with acids).  
Sec. 1840, 68 (1959). A weighed sample of material  
containing 0.1 g of pectin is dissolved in 50 ml  
of HCl (12 per cent) and the soln. is heated in a  
bath at 115° to 120° C. the CO<sub>2</sub> is absorbed in  
NaOH soln. and the conductivity is continuously  
measured. The pectin content is determined by the  
amount of CO<sub>2</sub> evolved. The method is applicable to  
all rigid products containing pectin. The method is  
simple, rapid and accurate. The pectin content of  
samples is determined by the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> evolved.  
For the contents of pectin the sample is dissolved in  
water and the CO<sub>2</sub> evolved is measured.



VENDER, M.

"It Is Necessary to Fulfill the Plan in Sugar Factories", P. 7, (TECHNICKE  
NOVINY, Vol. 1, No. 17/18, Dec. 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,  
Dec. 1954, Uncl.



VENDER, M.

Determination of  $K^+$ ,  $Na^+$ ,  $Ca^{2+}$ , and  $Mg^{2+}$  by combined paper chromatography and polarography, p. 771.

CHEMICKÉ LISTY (Československá akademie věd. Československá společnost chemiků) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 49, no. 5, May 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions EEAI LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan 1960  
Uncla.

USSR  
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1251. Determination of pectin in sugar products  
M. Vandro (21st Century 1958, L. 11 13) *Ref.*  
also R. 21, K. 12, 1958, Abstr. No. 714) - Pectin is  
determined by measuring the CO<sub>2</sub> formed when it is  
heated with acids (Dickson *et al.*) *Trans. Chem.*  
Soc., 1939, 61, 715). A weighed sample of material  
containing 0.1 g of pectin is dissolved in 50 ml  
of HCl (12 per cent) and the solution is heated in a  
bath at 115° to 120° C. the CO<sub>2</sub> is absorbed in  
Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub> soln. and the conductivity is continuously  
recorded. Any carbon dioxide present in the HCl  
is removed by bubbling through water.  
The rate of decomposition of pectin in solutions  
containing various amounts of HCl, KCl and NaCl  
is studied at different temperatures with 12 per  
cent HCl excess. The decomposition curves

MD

*Vender, M.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and  
Their Application, Part 1. - Processes and  
Apparatuses of Chemical Technology.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur- Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 21725

Author : M. Vender

Inst :

Title : Calculation of Minimum Consumption of Fresh Solvent in  
Multiple Extraction.

Orig Pub : Sb. chekhosl. khim. rabot, 1957, 22, No 3, 697-704

Abstract : See the translation in RZhKhim, 1957, 67995.

Card 1/1

Determination of potassium, sodium, calcium, and barium ions by combined paper chromatography and polarography. H. K. Kessler, J. Chromatogr. 1964, 10, 1-10.

VIADOP, Milan

# VIADOP

The following is a summary of the results of the study of the products of the reaction of VIADOP with various reagents. The results are given in the form of a table. The first column gives the reagent, the second column gives the product, and the third column gives the yield. The results are given in the form of a table. The first column gives the reagent, the second column gives the product, and the third column gives the yield. The results are given in the form of a table. The first column gives the reagent, the second column gives the product, and the third column gives the yield.

VENDER, M.

✓ 1873 Determination of potassium, sodium, calcium and magnesium (in molasses) by combined paper chromatography and polarography. M. Vender, A. Krumm, J. K. Krumm, 1975 (8) 771-772. Evaporate the sample (2 g) with conc. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Dissolve the residue after igniting it at 600°C in 10% aq. exchange solution for 12 hr. Pass the soln. through an anion exchange column with H<sub>2</sub>O and reduce the amn. with the column with H<sub>2</sub>O and reduce the compound elutes to 5 ml. Chromatograph 0-06 on 10% Whatman No. 1 paper the spots are separated with 1 per cent AgNO<sub>3</sub>. The filter paper must be applied.



VENDER-M1

Standard of some electronics for the 1928 best 6ber

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VENDER MILAN

Estimation of the liquid phase of sugar beet slices. Milan  
Vender (Vysoká škola Chem. Technol., Prague) 1963  
Abstract: 72, 101, 4, 1972. The liquid phase of sugar beet slices  
was estimated by the method of Vender and Jurek.

and heated in a water bath at 80-90°C for 10 min.  
ing and filtration the polarization of both samples was deter-  
mined in a 400 ml. tube. The vol. of the liquid phase of 100 g. of  
slices was calcd. by the equation:  $V = (V_1 P_1 - V_2 P_2) / (P_1 - P_2)$ , where  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  are the nos. of ml. of 1.  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  are the respective polarizations. I. Jurek

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